THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVI., N°. 762. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. Joseph Henry McClure is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During Dr. Sibbald's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by Drs. Henderson and Johnston.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON. M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
31ma 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of Maertens, Latham & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 424 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. Knoop is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. E. Hübener and Mr. Rud. Bröndsted have been authorized to sign our firm in China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
11ma 569 Shanghai, 20th Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. Baldwin as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. Wignall & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. John Broadhurst Tootal was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. Wood a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of Cerruti, Wood & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Morris has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.
tf Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Middleton, Jr., is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
1ap 570 Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Pettit has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Mr. Earnest Deacon is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.
7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FERGUSSON & Co.
2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokohama, Japan, by Mr. James S. Downie, will in future be conducted under the name of Fletcher & Co.

Mr. James S. Downie is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap 525 China, 18th October, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this place as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of Dieckmann, Brothers & Co.

H. WILH. DIECKMANN Jr.
RICHD. DIECKMANN.
Nekolajeffsk on Amur, July 1st, 1864.
24ma 511

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission Agent, Ship Broker, &c.*

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.
4my-65 534 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
4, Lime Street Square,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
Charles Richard Pole, Esq., *Chairman & Treasurer.*
The Right Hon. W. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P.
Harry Chester, Esq.
S. P. Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
Harvie Morton Farquahar, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
Charles R Littledale, Esq.
Frederick H. Norman, Esq.
Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Sir Henry Rich, Bart.
Oswald Augustus Smith, Esq.
Henry R. Tomkinson, Esq.
Sidney J. Fletcher, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
Subscribers Capital £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, *(£460,000.)*
Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, LONDON.
Capital,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. Hassunally Motabhoy is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this day.

R. HABIBHOY.
6my 573 Shanghai, 2nd Feb., 1865.

NOTICE:—Mr. John Whitehead Broadbent, is authorized to sign our firm.

Geo. BARNET & Co.
11ma 574 Shanghai, 11th Feb., 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to The Home & Colonial Assurance Company, Limited who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents
tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURAN E OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, Lombard St. London.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.
Secretary.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.
Actuary.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1824.
Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Board of Directors in Manchester.
Edmund Buckley, Esq., Chairman.
David Harrison, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Hough, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.	Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.	Alfred Milne, Esq.
T. Barham Foster, Esq.	Joseph Peel, Esq.

Geo. Withington, Esq.
Board of Directors in London.
Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Cunliffe Pickersgill, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry C. Chilton, Esq., | Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Mallalieu, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
Trustees & Directors:
Decimus Burton, Esq.
Travers Buxton, Esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq.
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 122 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
in 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
F. B. Johnson, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. H. Wiggins, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. Henderson, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.).
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

YANGTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. Esq., *at Tientsin.*
Messrs. Knight & Co., " *Newchwang.*
" Meadows & Co., " *Chefoo.*
" Walsh & Co., " *Nagasaki.*
" Walsh, Hall & Co., " *Kanagawa.*

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *NEPAUL*, Captain Andrews, will be dispatched from Shanghai on Thursday, the 9th instant, at daylight, or such time of the night of the 8th and 9th, as the state of the tides may require, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe viâ Hongkong.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th instant, and Parcels at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, March 2nd, 1865.

CHARTERED
MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
Shanghai Branch.

THE Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and on the Head Office in London and its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

Current Deposit Accounts (withdrawable, by cheques) kept, on which no commission s charged nor interest allowed.

Fixed Deposits received at interest.

Local Bills discounted and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Notes in Shanghai Currency payable to Bearer on demand (Tls. 5, Tls. 10, Tls. 50, Tls. 100, &c., each) issued.

Office Hours 10 to 3.
Saturdays 10 to 1

Yew-lee,
1t 562 *Hangchow Road.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 10	Hankow,	Feby. 27
Hongkong,	Feb. 24	Nagasaki,	„ 23
Tientsin,	Jan. 28	Kanagawa,	„ 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong...Nov. 15 } Received viâ Marseilles
Shanghai..... „ 9 } Dec. 26.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS
For the week ending March 4th, 1865.

	Malwa New Tls.—	Malwa Old Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Patna Old Tls.
25,—		480	350	
27,—		470 a 475	340 a 350	
28,—		470	310	340
March,				
1,—		470	310	340
2,—		470 a 475	310	310
3,—		470 a 475	350	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 3, *Cormorant*, (H.M.S.) —, from Yokohama; *Star*, (Am. sch.) Sparrow, from Nagasaki; *Dolphin*, (Br. bq.) Withers, from Hakodadi; *Shooey-leen*, (Am. str.) Mann, from Hongkong & Ports; *Sze-chuen*, (Am. str.) Spencer, from Hankow; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, Ningpo; *Kiukiang*, (Am. str.) Taylor, from Hankow.

Departed.—March 3, *Poon-shan*, (Chi. str.) Hoar, for —, *St. Thomas*, (Ham. bq.) Bonsmoux, for Chefoo; *Gerard*, (Br. str.) Quirk, for Chefoo and Tientsin; *Promise*, (Br. str.) Catto, for Chefoo and Tientsin; *Waratah*, (Br. str.) Harris, for Fuchow; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, for Ningpo; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Steam-ship *Nepaul* from Hongkong, Commander Round, R.N., Commander Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Mongan, Mr. and Mrs. Harvie, Messrs. McKenzie, Wainwright and Son, Thorburn, Marston, Traelson, Perkins, Staff Surgeon Woolfreys.

Departed.—Per Str. *Ying-tze-fei*, for Chefoo & Tientsin.—Messrs. Moore, Moslyn, McClure, Sabiri, Huntingdon, Paton, Blow. Per S. S. *Corea*, for Yokohama, Messrs. Grossi, W. B. Jamieson, C. T. Hojse, C. Skeggs, H. B. Austin, Staff Surgeon Woolfreys, and Commander Menzies.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE
(No. 16.)

ON and after the 5th day of December, 1864, a fixed White Light, placed at an elevation of seventy feet above the mean level of the sea, will be exhibited from the King-Toan Beacon on the South Bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. It should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

The same building will display a Red Light at an elevation of 30 feet above the mean level of the sea. This light is intended to keep vessels clear of the dangerous spit that has formed off the Beacon and it will not be visible from a ship's deck 15 feet above the sea until she is in 18 feet (low water spring tides).

The Beacon is painted red and white chequered, and is surmounted by a brigth brass ball.

J. M. HOCKLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, 3rd Dec. 1864. 555 7ma

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

From the census of the native and foreign populations which will be taken on Tuesday and Wednesday next, we shall doubtless derive much interesting and valuable information. Guesses were made some three years ago at the amount of population in the city and settlements, at the time when the disturbed state of the surrounding country had driven numberless refugees into the foreign limits. During the months which rolled by after the settlement first became a city of refuge, we had many painful opportunities of learning the fact that our boundaries were so crowded as to render life more precarious than in any other part of the world. Foreigners were swept down by the inevitable hand of cholera, and the myriads of native residents were daily thinned by starvation and every form of disease, only, however, to be filled up again by constant immigration. Since that time every element which could tend to lower the numbers of native settlers has been at work. The provincial capital has been thrown open, the villages where many of the fugitives possessed little properties have been restored to the Imperial sway, and order and safety now reign where license and violence prevailed during the rebel occupation. Accordingly, the former homes of the native farmers and small traders have again been occupied, and Shanghai, with all its obnoxious police and sanitary regulations, has been gladly deserted. The effects of such desertion will be made manifest by the census, while at the same time the sudden decrease in epidemic disease which has lately been so remarkable, will receive a full and satisfactory explanation. A few months may see the settlement again crowded by miserable outcasts, in which case the truth of the supposition that the mortality of Shanghai was caused by the presence of so many thousands of natives, may again be painfully proved. Although on the papers which will be distributed to the native houses no mention is made of the province whence each resident has come, the enumerators will have many opportunities of ascertaining the proportion of Cantonese within the foreign settlements, a knowledge of which may prove in the highest degree useful should it at any time be found necessary to institute measures for their repression. The mode of collecting the information sought has already been fully explained in the Chinese and English notifications issued by the Council. On the 7th instant, blank forms will be left at every house, and on the morning of the 8th a policeman will call to obtain the paper which, in the meanwhile, will have been filled with the names of all who slept in the house during the previous night. In collecting the native census, a Chinaman will accompany each collector and explain fully to those who do not understand the measure, in what way the wishes of the Council are to be fulfilled. Foreigners are so well acquainted with the objects of a census that to them the design need not be commended. But the prejudices of the natives may be aroused and a fear created that a new system of taxation is in view. To do away with any such apprehension should be the object of every foreigner who may be consulted by natives on the subject, although in the Chinese notifications already widely distributed every precaution is taken to disabuse the minds of the suspicious. Large property-holders have been consulted, and have promised their assistance, so that the great difficulties which, at the first blush, appeared to stand in the way of the Council have been for the most part cleared away. It is not, however, to be expected that this census will give an absolutely accurate view of the native population, and the Council will probably find it necessary within a few months to repeat the measure. But by taking the results now obtained for what they are worth, an approximation to the real population will be obtained, and the natives will be rendered familiar with foreign notions regarding a periodical numbering of the people. Especially will it be requisite to allow a sufficient time to elapse to prove that no poll-tax or imposition of any kind whatever is intended. In this view, the omission of any query as to the native province of each resident was wise, as such a step would in all probability have caused undue apprehension, and might have militated against the correctness of a subsequent enumeration. We may, however, reasonably hope that, in the event of a second census, the Chinese, having been reassured, will cheerfully contribute any information that may be required. The boat population may present some difficulty, as it will be impossible to use census forms, but the river will be divided into districts and the occupants of each boat counted. A form will be left on board each English and American ship while the papers are being distributed on shore, and the enumeration of the foreign floating population will thus be easily accomplished. As we have said, the results of the enumeration of the native residents may not be altogether trustworthy, but the sharp end of the wedge has been introduced, and with care every prejudice which now hinders a full compliance with the views of the Council will be cleared away. The present members of the Municipal body are entitled to much praise for the judicious manner in which they have brought the matter forward, and the care with which they have recommended it to the Chinese mind. Should a larger share of success than we anticipate attend their present endeavors, to them be the credit, while any falling off from the standard of absolute correctness, may justly be attributed to the as yet unconquered prejudices of the natives. Our French fellow residents have promised to co-operate with us, and we presume the results of their enumeration will be combined with the totals obtained from the English and American settlements. We may also remark that the Chinese local authorities have expressed their full approbation of the census scheme.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Rain has fallen on three days during the past week, and on one evening was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. Hail also fell on the morning of Thursday. The thermometer has ranged between 45 and 55° maximum and between 32° and 40° minimum.

We are driven to resort to the lately stereotyped excuse of general dullness in the settlement, to explain the absence of interest from our summary of events. With the exception of the bulging of a large portion of the French bund line, nothing has occurred within the limits assigned to foreign residents, worthy of record. Several amusing communications have been published in our daily issue on that subject, amongst which a letter by Nemo usurps a conspicuous place. It was with great satisfaction that we received the communications of our French neighbours on this topic. In a cosmopolitan settlement as is that of Shanghai, a newspaper should be cosmopolitan also; and we invite the same free correspondence from the south which we have always gladly hailed from the north of the Yang-king-pang. A portion of the damaged palisading appears to have been restored; but unless its supports have been greatly strengthened, we fear the repairs will prove only temporary. It is much to be regretted that, by neglecting to avail themselves of professional advice, the Council should have risked so inefficient a result to so praiseworthy an undertaking. The Beloochee regiment is to leave for Bombay in two detachments, on board the *Caroline Coventry* and *Shakespeare*, which will probably start on the 9th and 13th instant respectively. It is said that quantities of arms are being shipped to the rebels in Fohkien, and that several foreigners have also made their way to the Tsze-wang's head quarters. That chief is now besieging the two cities of Cheoh-bey and Tungan, not far from Changchow. He has been visited by H. B. M. Consul, whom he promised not to molest Amoy.

Hakodadi advices relate the destruction by fire of the English and Russian Consulates at that port.

The English mail of the 10th January arrived on the 28th February, but brought no telegraphic news of late date. Hardee had evacuated Savannah which had been quietly occupied by Sherman, who found there a quantity of cotton estimated at £8,000,000. From the continent of Europe there is no news of importance.

The Autographic Deposition of Chung-wang, the Faithful King, at his Trial after the Capture of Nanking.

Appendix.

Imperial Edict, No. 1.

On the 6th moon, 29th day (August 1st), the Cabinet Council received the following decree:—

We have this day received an express at the rate of 600 *li* (and more) a day, accompanied with a red flag from Kuan-wên and Tsêng-kuo-fan, announcing the recovery of Nanking, the death of the rebel chief, the complete extermination of the rebellious hordes, and the capture of Li-siu-ch'êng and Hung-jên-ta.

The perusal of the memorial has caused Us deep pleasure, and We feel that our joy will be eagerly shared in by the ministers and people. Since the rebel chief Hung-siu-tseuen first projected rebellion in the 30th year of Tao-kuang, he has passed through the Two Hoo, the Three Kiang [Kiangsoo, Kiangse and Kiangning], and a separate body has even penetrated Chihli, Shantung and other places. In fine, the rebel element has spread itself everywhere.

In the 3rd year of Hien-fang, Nanking was seized, and Hung-siu-tseuen assumed unto himself his *soi disant* reigning title.

Words cannot convey any idea of the misery and desolation he caused amongst the people: Suffice it to say that the measure of his iniquity was full, and the wrath of both gods and men was excited against him.

Our Sire his late Majesty, canonised as the Illustrious, was startled when he heard of the rebels, and in exceeding indignation determined to exterminate them. He appointed the Viceroy of Huquang, Kuan-wên, to be Imperial Commissioner, and gave him directions to act in conjunction with Hoo-lin-yi, Governor of Hupeh, and clear away the rebels from that province. Hu-lin-yi was to make Su-sung the base of his operations for the conquest of places eastward.

Tseng-kuo-fan was appointed Viceroy of the Two Kiang, and Imperial Commissioner, for the extinction of the rebels in Kiangse and Nganhui. Each one was assigned his respective duties, and military successes increased daily.

In the 7th moon of the 11th year (1861), when our Imperial Father mounted the dragon to be a guest on high, half of the cities in Kiangsoo and Chekiang had fallen. In his last decree and testament to Us he expressed his sincere regret that he had been unable to root out the rebel influence. On Our accession to the important charge laid upon Us, We could not do otherwise, in our tender age, than follow in the path of Our predecessors. We received the assistance of the two Empresses dowager, and, to meet the exigencies of the time, We were advised to elevate Tseng-kuo-fan to the office of Under Secretary of State, and give him entire control over the army in the four provinces. Since his appointment to this post, this high officer has fulfilled the duties imposed upon him, in exterminating the rebels from the upper valley, and directing Ping-yu-lin, Yang-yo-ping and Tseng-kuo-ch'ien to attack the cities and important points on the bank of the River. No less than 100,000 rebels were killed in these operations, and Nanking was at length besieged and external succour cut off.

In the 6th moon, 16th day (July 19th), Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien at the head of his troops captured the outer city of Nanking, killing several thousands of the rebels. Hung-siu-tseuen then led a body of desperadoes forward, and was determined to hold the inner city to the last. Greater vigilance than ever was kept up by the rebels after they had lost the T'ien-pao city. On the 30th of the 5th month (July 3rd), however, Li-siang-ho with others seized the Dragon's Neck hill, and on the next and following days, the different brigades took their turn in the assault. Li-ch'ên-tien and Wu-tsung-kuo then commenced to mine in the hottest of the rebel fire, and Siao-fu-szu repaired his works and threw up new batteries closer to the city.

At dawn on the 19th July, Tseng-kuo-ch'ien having drawn up his columns in order, fired the mine and blew down about 200 feet of the wall, into which breach Li-ch'ên-tien and Wu-ming-liang were the first to enter. they being followed by the troops who poured in like ants. The rebels on the wall to the left poured down grenades on our soldiers, destroying a great many of them, and checking for the moment the advance of the remainder, but P'êng-yü-chü and Siao-fu-szu coming up cut down some of those who were giving way and thus again rallied them. Wu-ming-liang meantime led his forces to the Lung-kuang hill to the left of the Taiping gate, and attacked the rebel position there, causing the rebels to fall back. Li-siang-ho effected an entrance near the Taiping gate, whilst Wang-yuan-ho went on to the so-called Tien-wang's palace and attacked the north side of it. Liu-lien-chieh at the head of his men scaled the wall through the breach near the Shên-ts'ê gate, and uniting with the other forces then pressed on to the Lien Hill and took possession of the E-fung and Ch'ao-yang gates. Lo-fung-yuan gained the city through the old breach to the west of the Chu-pao gate.

Li-chin-chow entered the city by escalade near the T'ung-chi gate. While Ch'ên-shih was making a desperate attack on the Han-si and Shui-si gates, the so-called Chung-wang, Li-siu-ch'êng, led a rabble of his desperadoes and made a frantic attempt to force his way out of the former gate and run away, but he was stopped by Ch'ên-shih's main body and driven back to the Ch'ing-liang hill. Huang-yi-shêng, who had seized Chung-kuan and the redoubts at Lan-chiang-chi, as well as the other rebel works on the River, finally co-operated with Ch'ên-shih and I-liang-hu in taking the Han-si and Shui-si gates. The conquest of the gates having been completed, the city was virtually secured. About 12 at night, it appears that the palaces of the so-called Tien-wang and the other Wangs were simultaneously fired, and the whole atmosphere was obscured by the smoke. The rebel Hung at the head of a thousand or more of his ruffians, issued out from his so-called palace and made for the south gate, where they took refuge in the houses surrounding the gate. Yuen-ta-shêng, however, pursued them and cut off 700 of them, besides taking two jade seals and one gold seal which the rebel Hung had constantly used. At 3 or 4 in the morning a body of about a thousand rebels in the guise of Imperialist soldiers endeavoured to force their way out of the city by the breach at the Taiping gate, but they were met by the Kuan-tzu and Hsiang-how battalions and were also pursued by some of Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien's cavalry up to Shun-hua-chên, where the so-styled Lieh-wang was taken and the pursuit maintained as far as Hu-shoo-chên, where the remainder were entirely cut up. The examination of Li-wan-ts'ai elicited from him that the so-called Ch'awang (the Chung-wang's brother) the young Si-wang, the young Nan-wang, the Ting-wang, the Chung-wang, and the Chang-wang, under cover of the night, had forced their way out of the city, but had all been killed by the pursuing cavalry. The evidence of the rebels inside the city tended to show that the rebel Chief Hung-siu-ch'üan poisoned himself in the 5th moon (June); that his remains were interred in his so-called palace, and that the young king, his son, who had succeeded to his *soi disant* title, burnt himself to death after the city was entered by the Imperial troops. The criminal Li-siu-ch'êng was wounded at the capture of the city and took refuge in a peasant's house amongst the hills, where he, with Wang-tzu-suing, was discovered by Siao-fu-szu and taken alive. The remainder of the rebels, were searched out on the 17th and 18th, and the whole of them, to the number of 100,000 men, were killed, including 3,000 so-called princes, chiefs and generals, not one of whom escaped. We feel that We are bounden for all this to the benign protection of heaven, and the good fortune transmitted to Us by Our ancestors. The two Empresses-dowager in their unwearied assiduity to government have shown their ability to select men of worth and talent—officers and soldiers that have proved themselves ready to brave death in order to accomplish this great end which has now been attained, a success which has given comfort to the soul of Our illustrious Sire now in heaven, and which has enabled the ministers and people to realize their hopes and expectations.

When We reflect on the insignificancy of Ourself, how could We have been sufficient to carry such out? We can but carry Our reflections back to Our predecessor who did not live long enough to see this work completed, but when We think of this the excess of Our grief is more than We are able to bear. Now that the rebels, after a lapse of 15 years since their rising, and 12 since their possession of Nanking, have been thus entirely annihilated, it behoves Us to bestow suitable rewards on those officers who, in spite of wind and rain, and sharing in every difficulty, have carried out the work so effectually.

The Imperial Commissioner, Under Secretary of State, and Viceroy of the Two Kiang, Tsêng-kuo-fan, in the 4th year of Heen-fung, set on foot the volunteer movement in Hoonan and built several war boats. He obtained great successes in Hoonan and captured Wu-ch'ang and Han-yang, and cleared Kiangse of rebels; and since his operations eastwards has passed through Su-sung, captured Chien-shan and Tai-hu, and occupied Ch'i-mun, from which place he effected the recovery of Ngan-king, making that place his base of operations for the conquest of the Lower Valley. He has fortunately so achieved his work as to cut up the original abettor of the mischief, and has on the whole shown his competence to select men suited to the exigencies of the time, and that he is possessed of great military tactics. We now, therefore, of Our favour confer on Tsêng-kuo-fan the title of Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and create him a Marquis of the first grade, which is to be hereditary, and We moreover reward him with a double-eyed peacock's feather.

The Governor of Chekiang, Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien, entered the army from a graduate, and since that time has accompanied Tsêng-kuo-fan (his brother) throughout various conflicts, in which he has shown much zeal. In the 11th year of Heen-fung he organised a force in the Siang district and afterwards effected the capture of Ngan-king. In the 2nd year of T'ung-chih (1863) he achieved a succession of victories at Ch'ao-sien, Han-shan and Ho-chow, and with the co-operation of a naval flotilla he laid siege to Nanking, and the rebel city at Yu-hua-t'ai. Although the rebels besieged his position he held on to it boldly, and eventually drove them back. In the first month of the present year, he recovered the forts on Chung-shan, and, having completed the investment of Nanking, he then personally superintended the excavation of mines under the walls, and then with his men he exposed himself to arrows and missiles for a fortnight before he retired. He finally recovered the entire city, and extirpated the rebel chiefs; thus showing firm endurance of hardships and faithfulness exerted in the nation's cause. We are pleased, therefore, of Our favour to invest Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien with the Junior Guardianship of the Heir Apparent, and create him Earl of the first grade. He is entitled also to the reward of a double-eyed peacock's feather.

General Li-ch'ên-tien who, in the midst of a heavy fire from the rebels, succeeded in undermining the walls, and who, vowing solemnly that he would die in the endeavour to annihilate the rebels, was the first to lead his men through the breach, and thus obtain the desired success, has surpassed all others in daring and intrepidity, and We are pleased to create him a Viscount of the first grade, and reward him with a yellow jacket, and a double-eyed feather.

Siao-fu-szu, who superintended the construction of the batteries, and who was the first to seize the gates, was the one who apprehended Li-siu-ch'êng and Hung-jên-ta, and has hence evinced no ordinary merit. We are pleased, in consideration of this, to create him a Baron of the first grade, and reward him with a double-eyed feather. Let the names of the generals of division, Chu-hung-chang, Wu-ming-liang, &c., be sent to the Grand Secretariat that they may be chosen for the first vacancies that occur, and let them be rewarded with a yellow jacket and the hereditary title of Yun-ch'i-wei.

As to the two rebels Li-siu-ch'êng and Hung-jên-ta let Tsêng-kuo-fan send them under confinement in charge of reliable officers to the capital, that they may await their trial and doom.

Let Hung-siu-tseuen's body be searched for, and when found, let it be cut (rasped) in pieces and the head sent round to the places which he has devastated in order to allay the wrath of the people. The remainder of the matters will be adjusted by the Board.

Respect this!

Review.

The Siberian Overland Route from Peking to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Mongolia, Tartary, Siberia, &c., by Alexander Michie. *London, John Murray,* 1864.

Books of travel nowadays are plentiful as "leaves in Vallambrosa," when the book season sets in; and in the narratives served up by publishers in the most *recherché* style, the reader may journey in imagination with the authors through all countries from "Indus to the Pole." The handsome volume before us is among the latest issues from London, wherein the "get up" of illustrations, maps, printing and binding, shews that the eminent publisher has done his best to place the graphic narrative of the author before the reader in its most attractive form. It is with some degree of pride that we peruse its contents as emanating from the pen of a Shanghai merchant; as it is an example of the mental calibre which not a few of our fellow residents possess, as men of observation who have the *facile* use of the pen to communicate their views in an intelligible and pleasing manner—of which many a column of the *North-China Herald* bears evidence. But, for the nonce, we put aside the individuality of the writer and judge of his book entirely upon its merits; and the subject-matter as affecting the interests of every one in Shanghai, on the possibility of having more speedy communication with Europe by this northern route.

At the outset we may premise that Mr. Michie's experiences of this route are not such as to induce many travellers from China bound for Europe to prefer it to the southern one, in spite of its torrid heat in summer, and dangers of the sea. So our neighbours at the P. & O. Co.'s office need not be afraid that their "Overland Route," which is more than "half seas over" in the northern hemisphere, by steam packet, will be superseded, and their occupation gone. No, your ease-loving travellers will prefer their luxurious cabins and fare, to the roughings encountered by this real overland route. With all his pluck and energy in overcoming obstacles in his way it took Mr. Michie four months to reach Petersburg, and had he succumbed to the delays on the road he would not have done it in six months. Although, it must be observed, the time of year was the most unfavorable for fast travelling, as will be seen in our sketch of the narrative.

Passing over the preliminary chapters of the voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin, and the journey to Peking, with which most of our readers are familiar, we start with our author from the north gate of that city, equipped for the stage through Mongolia to Kiachta, a distance of 780 miles, chiefly across the desert of Gobi. Mr. Michie was accompanied by a French gentleman, and the caravan required to carry themselves and their baggage, was quite a formidable affair, consisting of horses, mules, camels carrying a load of 3,000 lbs. weight. On the 2nd day after leaving Peking they crossed the Nankow pass, through a rocky defile thirteen miles long, strewn with large granite

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boulders and hemmed in on each side by precipitous hills whereon a scanty vegetation furnished food for a few goats. This pass may be considered the Thermopylæ of Peking, where in ancient times many a bloody battle was fought between the Chinese and Tartars, until the latter prevailed and now it is only, disturbed by the traffic of traders from the north and the west with the Chinese capital, while the forts at its northern approach are in ruins.

Although the distance from Peking to the elevated plateau beyond the mountain range is not more than thirty miles, yet the character of the country and its inhabitants changes in a remarkable degree. On the one side there are cultivated lands of the Chinese, where the staple article of food is rice, and dairy produce is unknown; on the other is an open grassed plain, with scarcely a patch of cultivation, while mutton, beef, milk, butter and cheese are more plentiful than in an English county. This marked difference of diet is characteristic of the two peoples in all their relations of life, whether political or social; the toiling industry and the fixed habits of the Chinese agriculturist under the rule of a despotic government appears in contrast with the nomad habits of the Mongolian grazier and the freedom he enjoys under his Lama rulers.

This change in the aspect of the country and the character of the inhabitants imparted its influences to the spirits of our author, after he had fairly reached "the land of grass"—by which appellation the Mongols designate their region. When the party left Peking in the middle of August the air was sultry at 95° and the roads dusty. By the end of the month they were 5,300 feet above the sea, with the thermometer at 35°, and heavy dew upon the greensward around their camp—"The morning of the 27th of August was as bright and cheery as the most lively fancy could paint. The air resounded with the notes of hosts of skylarks, which one does not often hear in these far off regions. The pasture was exceedingly rich, and sprinkled with 'gowans' and other wild flowers, which imparted a delicious fragance to the fresh morning air. Many herds of cattle and horses were scattered over the plain, the Mongol herdsmen incessantly galloping round their flocks to keep them together, their shouts audible from great distances in the still air, and the perpetual movement of vast numbers of parti-coloured beasts gave an animation to the scene which was quite exhilarating to the spirits." "We were now fairly among the dwellers in tents, and began to realize what it was to be cut off from civilized life. In the 'Land of Grass' we had to depend on our own resources, but with the comfortable assurance that these were amply sufficient for us. Our introduction to nomad life was under happy auspices, and we were at the outset favourably impressed with the Mongols and their country: an impression that never entirely wore out, even under very adverse circumstances. I never till that morning experienced the consciousness of absolute *freedom.*"

Beyond these pasture-lands lies the Desert of Gobi, a barren region where men and animals are few and far between. But it cannot be avoided in the direct road to Kiachta, and hence there is a regular beaten track, even visible in the sand which covers its surface, from the traffic across it at all times of the year. From its elevation and northern latitude it is very different in many respects from the Sahara and other deserts under the torrid zone. Its terrors to the traveller are in the winter when Boreas blows a piercing blast across its black surface, and with as deadly an effect upon animal and vegetable life as the sirocco. The denizens of this region pitch their portable huts or "yourts," in the ravines and broken ground which break the monotony of the plain, and where water may be had, but provides a scanty subsistence to these hardy Mongolians, who brave the rigid winter, which lasts six months. It was just at the commencement of this season that the caravan entered the desert, where their mode of travelling was changed from mules with palanquins, to covered carts drawn by horses, and camels to carry the baggage. In vain they tried every expedient to keep themselves warm in the cold blast, so as to sleep at night, but without effect, so that they were thoroughly exhausted when they reached the "Land of Promise" on the western boundary of the desert. Here the monotonous "steppes" of Tartary were left behind, and the route lay through a mountainous country intersected by small streams, but which were then swollen by the rains, rendering it a matter of difficulty attended with danger to ford them. After several mishaps the party reached Urga, which is a kind of camp and town together, situated on a sheltered spot, where the northerly gales are not severe, and the surrounding hills beautifully wooded.

"The nucleus of the Mongol settlement at Urga is the Great Lamasery of Guison-tamba or Lama-king of the Mongols. In this monastery, and in the minor ones round it, it has been said that 30,000 lamas reside, which estimate, however, must be received with caution." "The Lama-king is regarded by the Mongols as a god. He can never die—he only transmigrates. The whole of the Kalkas tribes are under his sway, and this personage is consequently an object of constant jealousy to the emperors of China, who keep an anxious watch over his proceedings. The lama system has been greatly humoured by the Chinese emperors from early times, and the territory of Mongolia and Thibet is mainly of their creation, since the time of Kublai, who created a Lama-king of Thibet, which was followed up in Mongolia to conciliate the Lama power."

Arrived at the confines of Mongolia, after more than a month's travel through the land of the heathen, it was with lively feelings of interest that our traveller beheld the spires of the churches at Kiachta, shewing that he had at last reached that remote corner of Christendom. This place cannot correctly be called a town, as it is the station merely where the Russian Commissary and merchants transact their business in the China traffic. The general population reside at a good-sized town two [illegible] distant, named Koitskosarfsk. All travellers from the East entering Kiachta have to pass through the Chinese town of Maimachin, where a mandarin protects the interests of his master; and between the two places is an open space, which is considered neutral ground in negotiating any matter between the officials of the two countries. In such affairs the representatives of the Czar and the Emperor are very punctilious, and as far as diplomatic chicanery goes they are well matched; for although Russians wear the dress of the European, and overdo the character in foppery and extravagance, still it is evident that they are Asiatics at heart. In any advantage to be obtained over the Chinese or the more simple-minded Mongols, they use deceit and cunning which they find more successful than the straightforward arguments of the English. Hence their annexation of Chinese territory has been gained without the exchange of a shot, while we could only maintain our treaty rights by the bombardment of Peking and Canton.

Our travellers were agreeably surprised to find at this outpost so much refinement, with many of the amenities of western civilization among the inhabitants, among whom were a few English and Germans. There was an aspect of comfort about the dwellings, cleanness in the streets, and elegance in the architecture of the churches and public buildings, that gave an air of prosperity to the town. Not only is such the case, but the Kiachta merchants are reputed to be very wealthy, and every resident above the rank of a peasant has some kind of conveyance to drive about in; so that with a population of 20,000 there and at Troitskosarfsk, the streets are lively with traffic. On the principle 'When in Rome, do as Rome does' Mr. Michie hired a conveyance of a shaky character to move about in, when he would have preferred walking. Here he paid off his conductors through Mongolia, and invested in a large travelling carriage called a *tarantass* to convey himself and companion with their baggage, if possible to the end of their journey, but which broke down with them before they were half way. It was necessary also to obtain fresh passports, in which there was no difficulty, and they were treated with much politeness by the Russian officials. All things considered, they started on their long journey of more than four thousand miles, pretty comfortably; but as it was at the beginning of November, too late for wheels and too early for sledges, they encountered more delays and mishaps than if they had travelled later or earlier in the season.

The description of the scenery on the route through Siberia is one continuous panorama of varying pictures presenting every kind of landscape. Now it is over rather hilly roads, in many places heavy with sand, opening out fine broken scenery with richly wooded declivities, where a steep hill arrests their progress for the night; thus they strike the Seleuga river, running through a wide valley, between steep wooded hills, where a ferry-boat conveys horses, carriages and all across easily; now it is along a flooded road where the horses flounder bravely through a compound of land and water; anon they reach Lake Baikal through a gorge where the road is scarped out of perpendicular rocks, so narrow that two vehicles cannot pass, while a deep abyss below enhances the grandeur of the scenery; and then they cross the lake in a steamer, roughly put together, clumsy and unshapely, that would be a curiosity in any other part of the world, except the engines, which are good and made by an Englishman. Thus, day and night, resting only at the post-houses, and for one meal per diem, according to Russian custom, our travellers persevered on their journey in spite of jolting and aching bones, until they reached Irkutsk one fine day, when the sun shone brightly on the domes and cupolas of the town as it burst on their view; the effect of the dazzling white walls and bright green roofs of the churches was strikingly beautiful.

This town is situated near some gold-diggings, which are as common in Siberia as Australia, only they are frozen in the winter season, when the population of Irkutsk is augmented by about 4,000 diggers, who spend their earnings freely among the settled population of 23,000. Here may be found all the luxuries of a European city, the chief articles being imported from England, Germany and France, but sold at enormous prices. Some idea may be gathered of these, from the statement that bottled stout is sold at 12s. a bottle, and finds customers among the people. The town derives great importance from being the residence of the governor-general of Eastern Siberia. Our author expresses himself as follows at this first stage of his siberian journey:—"On the whole, I confess that my preconceived notions of Siberian life proved utterly fallacious. I had pictured to myself a barren, inhospitable climate, unfit for the habitation of any except those who were compelled by law to exist there, and who necessarily had to suffer every privation. Instead of that, I found settled communities, not only enjoying all the amenities of civilised life, but living in expensive luxury, and many of them in extravagance." The governor-general holds a levée once a week which happened to be on the day of our visit. About twenty persons in full dress presented themselves, including a number of officers." His office is no sinecure, as he has on his shoulders the affairs of a region larger than Europe, and which is yet but in the infancy of its development.

Siberia is generally known to be the great penal settlement of the Russian government, especially for political offenders. We are all acquainted from our infancy with that touching story "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia," and when the name of that country is mentioned we naturally picture to ourselves the wretched existence and trials of the educated portion of these transports. Whatever may have been the state of that community when the occurrences happened on which Madame de Genlis founded her story, it would appear from the evidence of Mr. Michie that the severities of the government are so much relaxed at the present day, that the condition of political exiles from Poland and other provinces, will compare favourably with that of their fellow-subjects in Russia proper. As we place the most implicit reliance in that gentleman's veracity in stating what he saw, and his sagacity in obtaining truthful information from others, it is satisfactory to find that the Polish exiles, and other political convicts in Siberia, are not barbarously kept at hard labour in unwholesome mines and chained together like the worst felons; but that after a short time they are allowed to live in the large cities, and follow the pursuits they have beeen accustomed to, their banishment being only from their native land. The consequence of this degree of freedom enjoyed by the exiles has been to improve the tone of society by large accessions of educated people in Polish political exiles who are mostly students and professors in the universities, members of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and artists. But what has done more perhaps than anything else to give a tone to the upper classes in Siberia is the thirty years residence of those who were involved in the attempt to overthrow the state at the accession of the late Emperor Nicholas in 1825. The leaders of that insurrection were mostly young men of good families; and members of the highest aristocracy were banished, their wives and children following them. At first not only could the children of exiles not inherit their father's hereditary titles, but they were debarred from even bearing their own family name. "As the iron rule of Nicholas was inaugurated by an act of crushing severity, so the milder sway of Alexander II. was marked at its outset by an act of mercy to the exiles of his father. A free pardon and permission to return to Russia, was granted to all the survivors. Their children born in Siberia had their father's hereditary honours and full political rights restored to them. It is by such measures as this that Alexander II. has made his name respected and beloved by his people." Of course this favourable opinion must be qualified by the recent persecutions in Poland and Circassia which he sanctioned.

On, on, dashed our travellers over hill and dale, their Siberian ponies running at the top of their speed, even down steep hills and across narrow bridges, where the driver never draws rein until they are half way up the opposite hill, imparting a facinating excitement which deadens all sense of danger. On, on, their lumbering carriage is drawn along over ruts and stumps, with many thumps and bumps, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, shortening the distance to Petersburg, and yet with all the speed, and wearied out with the rough travelling, it was appalling to find that they were still 5,000 versts from their destination—a verst is ⅔ of an English mile—on, on, they never ceased travelling by night or day, scarcely stopping for their meals, until they reached the town of Krasnorjarck, leading to which was the line of telegraph wires, which was a welcome indication; on, on, their *tarratass* yielding every stage in the government of Tomsk to the bad roads in that district, until it fairly broke down, was repaired, and at last abandoned for a *Kibitka* or public conveyance which they had to fill with feather pillows to ease their aching bones from the jolting; on, on through driving snow, across frozen marshes, through Omsk to Tumen, where they purchased a comfortable covered sledge, and dashed with greater speed than before over the soft snow, until they reached Ekaterineburg, on the western boundary of Siberia from Russia proper.

Judging from the engraving of this city, it must be one of the best towns in Russia for its size. It is first sighted at some miles distance along the vista formed by the broad cut through a forest; emerging from which an impression of elegance, comfort and grandeur is produced on the mind of the traveller, where it lies spread before him, with its spires, domes and public edifices reflected in the bosom of a lake-like stream that divides the town. Here is a mint, and extensive iron foundries, some of the latter belonging to Englishmen, who are prosperous and enjoy every protection from the government. Mr. Michie was disappointed at the famous Ural or Oo-ral Mountains, of which he had formed great conceptions, and which no doubt most of our readers do; but his illusion was dispelled when on inquiry, some densely timbered nudulating hills were pointed out, which in appearance were not more imposing than the Lammermoor range in Scotland. In a few hours travelling after leaving Ekaterineburg he reached the highest elevation on the road which crosses the Ural range, where a plain stone obelisk is erected to mark the boundary between Europe and Asia, having no other inscription than the names of these two great divisions of the globe, the former on the west and the latter on the east side; just as if they were nothing more than the names of two counties in England.

The swift flying sledge now carried our travellers comfortably along; and they had not travelled into Russia proper, before the inferior social condition of the peasantry, compared to those of Siberia, was apparent. Their habitations have not the same air of comfort, and the men, women and children are ill-clad, squalid, and haggard, suggestive of poverty, negligence and misery. Mr Michie then draws a favourable comparison of the condition of the Siberian over the Russian peasantry. Although the latter now enjoy the blessings of freedom, yet they still retain their *serf* condition to a great extent, which it will take generations of progress to remove. On the other hand, the Siberian free peasant, although the descendant of a convict, has all along enjoyed the privilege of cultivating as much land as he chooses on his own account, and is exempt from military conscription or payment of taxes. "An industrious peasant has an opportunity of saving money, and it is not an unusual thing for them to become rich. Many of the most wealthy men in Siberia at the present moment—large gold-digging proprietors, merchants, &c., are the descendants of the second or third generation of convicts." Moreover, no degradation attaches to these people because of their descent; while before the emancipation the *serfs* in Russia have been so degraded and kept down that their thinking faculties have been crushed, and socially they continue in an abject condition. "It was probably the growing prosperity of Siberia, and the marked superiority of the condition of the population there, that induced the Russian government to emancipate the serfs of Russia proper." The Emperor Alexander deserves more credit for this act than he has received; as in doing so he raised the hostility of some of the most powerful nobles, and on several occasions his life was in danger before he signed the *ukase* that freed 23 millions of serfs. Time has soothed the feelings of the refractory nobles and many have benefitted in their income by the change; it was only the spendthrift class of nobility that suffered. A change for the better is becoming apparent among the industrious emancipists, as each has a piece of land allotted to him varying from 8 to 20 acres, with right to form or purchase more. In consequence of this it has been observed that the productiveness of the land is on the increase; and an improved system of agriculture has been introduced. The moral character of the people is also improving, when they show more self-reliance and self-respect than formerly. In like manner the extinction of serfdoms, has benefitted the prudent proprietors, who avail themselves of free labour to increase the productiveness of their estates.

Leaving the Ural Mountains behind, the road to Perm and Kazan passes through a level region studded with villages and farms, rather flat and uninteresting to the traveller bent on reaching the river Volga at the latter town, where his discomforts in road travelling are exchanged for the luxury of a steam-boat. On the way our party met such numbers of Polish prisoners, seized during the recent insurrection, that their progress was delayed on the road and at the post-stations. Of their appearance Mr. Michie thus expresses himself:—"The Poles travelled in the same manner as we did, with large sledges containing three or four people, sometimes more. Those who could not be accommodated with sledges has carts, or *telégas*, which were more or less crowded. None of them travelled a-foot. All were clothed in furs. On the whole I was surprised to find such a number of people travelling in such comfort. They ate well and walked loudly, the din of their voices at a post-station was intolerable. They joked and laughed a great deal, by way of keeping their spirits up I suppose; but no indication was given that they were prisoners undergoing the process of banishment." This is a very different version of the mode in which the bands of Polish exiles are conveyed to Tobolsk, from what we are accustomed to hear of through the press inimical to Russia; not that we should excuse the government for its tyranny over these people, but to render credit for humanity where it is due, on the statement of an impartial witness, where previously we were led to believe unheard of cruelties were perpetrated.

Arrived at Kazan these weary travellers found that the Volga was frozen up for the season, and they were compelled to continue their route to Nijni Novgorod, where the railway from Moscow terminates, by roads in worse condition than any they had yet experienced. At last their discomforts and strange incidents of travel came to an end on reaching that station. Here Michie takes a brief retrospective glance at the strange panoramic view of life he had passed through in these regions of Northern Asia. "Our journey terminated virtually with our joining the railway, for though still some 2500 miles from London, we had no more hardships to look forward to, no toilsome days, sleepless nights, no hard fare and no struggles with the elements. It was hard to realize the superlative comfort of a railway carriage in our shaken and shattered condition. It seemed too good to be true. The varied incidents of our four months of travel crowded on the memory, and we soon dropped into a delicious sleep amid confused visions of drunken yemschiks, broken wheels, diabolical roads, icebergs and ferry-boats, with deserts and strings of camels dimly shadowed in the background. In the grey of the morning we found ourselves in Moscow the holy." From thence to the Russian capital was but a day's easy journey; and thus ends this interesting and instructive account of "The Siberian Overland Route from Peking to Petersburg."

S. M.

Trinity Church.

Shanghai, *3rd March*, 1865.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—In a letter in your last issue signed by Messrs. Whitfield & Kingsmill, on the subject of the late meeting of pew-renters of Trinity Church and their own treatment by the Trustees, Messrs. Whitfield & Kingsmill, in their last paragraph but one, impugn the correctness of the Official Report of the meeting in so far as it purports to convey the substance of some observations made by myself, and they then remark "He did not say this, but misquoted our letter, &c., &c."

In reply to this, and I only notice it to place a matter of fact as it really occurred, I beg to say that the Official Report contains exactly what I did state and argue in reference to the previous meeting of 11th June, 1863, and Messrs. Whitfield & Kingsmill's application at that time to submit plans for a new Church, and that I did not and could not misquote or even quote at all from any letter of theirs to the then Trustees, as of such letter I had no copy.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. Antrobus.

Abstract of Peking Gazettes.

Tung Chi, 3rd year, 11th Moon.
(November 29th to December 28th, 1864.)

Nov. 29th.—Tsêng Kuo-fan begs that the Chao-chung hall of memorials, which was destroyed by the rebels, be rebuilt. The Futai of Honan, Chang Chi-wan, reports that the soldiers despatched to different places will not be satisfied unless their wages are regularly and properly paid.

Nov. 30th.—Tso Tsung-tang, Governor-general of Fukien, reports that the Loochoo tribute-bearers have arrived in Chê-kiang.

Dec. 1st.—Lao Tsung-kuan, Governor-general of Yunan, in conjunction with the Futai of Kuei-chow, Chang Liang-chi, reports a victory over the combined forces of the Miao-tzu and Mahometan rebels.

Dec. 2nd.—Sêng Wang (San-ko-lin-sin) and others beg that several mandarins who have shewn themselves incapable be punished.

Dec. 3rd.—Mao Hung-ping Governor-general of the two Kuang, and Kuei Sung-t'ao report that Ping-yuan-hsien and Chên-ping-hsien which had been seized by the rebels have been recovered. They further request that the officials whose negligence caused the loss of these cities may be subjected to examination, and that those who gallantly lost their lives may be rewarded.

Dec. 4th.—The Futai of Kuei-chow requests that the people be induced by offered rank to give money for necessary expenditure, and that the mandarins who have lately displayed energy be rewarded.

Dec. 5th.—The Futai of Kuei-chow reports a victory over an army of rebels which was proceeding from Hsu-chow-fu in the province of Szu-chuan to Kuang-tung. He begs that the officials and soldiers concerned be rewarded.

Dec. 6th.—The Futai of Fukien requests rewards for the officials and soldiers who fell in battle at Chan-chow.

Dec. 7th.—The Futai of Shantung, Yen Chie-ming, reports that a Chi-chow has captured a celebrated robber, and the Futai requests that the captor may be rewarded.

Dec. 8th.—The Futai of Shan-si, Liu Yung, requests that stringent measures be adopted to remedy the avarice, incompetence and cowardice of the civil and military mandarins.

Dec. 9th.—A Censor, Mei Chi-chao by name, abuses one Têng Fu-lun, an expectant Taotai in the province of Chê-kiang, who has been convicted of dishonesty.

Dec. 10th.—A Manchow general in Shan-si, named Wên-chi, reports that the Mahometan rebels at Ha-mi in the province of Kansu had made an incursion into Shan-si, but were driven back with considerable loss. He begs that the officials and soldiers concerned, as well as the Mahometans who did not join in the movement, be rewarded.

Dec. 11th.—A decree is issued announcing that in consequence of the misery induced by the rebel occupation of Nanking, the people of the country round will for three years be relieved from the imperial tribute. Tsêng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang are appointed to see after the matter.

Dec. 12th.—Chiao Sung-nien, Futai of Anhuei, reports the services of several Taotais and Chi-fus in his province, and begs that they may be promoted as rapidly as possible. Chang Shang, a Manchow, requests that the inland transit duties on produce be devoted to the purchase of rice for the soldiers at Peking.

Dec. 13th.—Li Hung-chang reports that he has examined into the arrears of tribute due since the period previous to the 10th year of Hsien Fêng, and he begs the Emperor, in view of the poverty of the people, to remit what now remains due. The request is accordingly granted.

Dec. 14th.—Shên Pao-chên, Futai of Kiang-si, reports that Hung Fu-tien, the son of the *Soi disant* T'ien Wang, has been cut to pieces in accordance with the Imperial mandate. He likewise reports that the three chiefs Hung Jen-kan, Hung Jên-chên and Huang Wên-ying have been executed.

Dec. 15th.—Yang Yo-ping, Hsio-tai of Kiang-si, in conjunction with Shên Pao-chên, abuses Wang Mu, a Taotai who having been ordered to lead an army against the rebels, refused to do so. A military mandarin named Wang An-chên had taken the soldiers and committed various outrages amongst the people. The Emperor directs that Wang Mu be degraded and banished, while Shên Pao-chên will arrest Wang An-chên, and impose a suitable punishment upon him.

Dec. 16th.—Tso Tsung-tang represents that, as the people of Si-yang-hsien and Yung-chia-hsien have undergone so many privations during the rebel occupation, they are unable to pay the arrears of taxes. He therefore begs that the amount now due be remitted.

Wu Tang, Grand Superintendent of the Hoang-ho, reports that the Ching-chiang-pu is the very neck of the northern and southern provinces, and that accordingly a city has been built and a garrison placed in it. He begs the Emperor's approval.

Dec. 17th.—Shên Kuei-fêng, Futai of Shan-si, reports that he has carefully examined into "the Salt question," and that the Wei-yuan appointed to act as Salt Commissioner has fulfilled his term of office. This officer has proved himself most energetic, and he is therefore recommended for promotion.

Shên Pao-chên requests that as a reward for the great exertions of the mandarins and the generosity of the merchants of Ching-an-hsien, the number of civil and military sew-tzai-ships appropriated to Ching-an, be increased.

Dec. 18th.—An edict complying with the request of Liu Yung (Dec. 8th.) for the punishment of certain offenders.

Dec. 19th.—Tsêng Yuan-tu (an official in Formosa) reports that the last military commander-in-chief, by name Ling Hsiang-yung, while on a trip to Tou-liu, lost his official seal. The office is in consequence now vacant, and the memorial begs that the Boards be directed to furnish another seal.

Dec. 20th.—The Futai of Honan reports that a number of people having some time since departed for Peking to lay certain complaints of the conduct of the local officials before His Imperial Majesty, and His Majesty having referred the complainants back to him, he has accordingly examined the affairs and dealt with each side in accordance with the code.

Dec. 21st.—Yu Ling-chên, a Chinese official at Chi-ling (in Manchuria), reports that there are so many riotous and disorderly people at that place that it will be found necessary to send a high Manchow official as Criminal Commissioner to pacify the district. Tsung How, Commissioner at Tientsin, recommends for promotion the men who were engaged in negociating the late Treaties. A Soochow man named Puan Wei is recommended by Tsung How for promotion. Puan Wei is at present Taotai of Têng-chow, near Chefoo.

Dec. 22nd.—A Censor enlarges on the disturbed state of Chi-ling. (See Gazette of 21st.) Tso Tsung-tang, in conjunction with Chü Tsung-kan, reports that a Wei-yuan who had been directed to carry the tribute of the province of Fukien to the capital, has disappeared with the money. All attempts to discover his whereabouts have hitherto failed.

A TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION,

To the Conseil d'Administration Municipale Française.

In the neighbouring Settlement flourishes still
A Council of science, a Council of skill,
A Council of wisdom to dare and to do,
In its dealings most courteous, straightforward and true.

With a firm moderation, that "sine quâ non,"
These virtues are blended, and acted upon,
On a rigid uprightness its actions are based,
With judgment and forethought its measures are traced.

With a strong independence it planteth its foot,
And where it's once planted, it's sure to take root;
It can boast a Concession, a much bigger name,
Where we English a Settlement only can claim.

The worst of bad vices its virtues can gild,
(With the proceeds a handsome Town-hall it can build)
And the gambling plunder that Cantonese rob
Goes, a purified revenue, into its fob.

It lets old Ting Taotai talk just as he choose;
Saying "Yes" to him always, it swamps all his views.
Still flourish the Gamblers, and scorn as absurd,
Our mistaken adherence to Treaty and Word.

Lest the Chinese Official should think, (the old fool!)
That in China he's somehow entitled to rule,
When he goes near the Council on errand of peace
It packs him off sharp with a file of Police.

A fine big new Bunding was built in a trice
Whilst we English were talking and getting advice;
So aligned and constructed, as engineers say,
As to stop up the Yang-king-pang creek by the way.

How the Council in wisdom admired the new work!
How they jibed at our mudbank with confident smirk!
How each small Policeman's moustache curled in air
As he thought of the Council and its "savoir faire!"

Whilst that Council in slumber was peacefully wrapped,
And that small-sized Policeman "sapristi'd" and gaped,
Lo! down went the bunding with rending and smash,
And the bantling of wisdom collapsed with a crash!

Go view the sad ruins right up at the end!
Then mark the remainder, its serpentine bend.
How with bulge after bulge the straight line has been [marred!
Then call on the Council and leave them your card.

The gentle condolements I'd like to pen here
As the French Council's dealings are quite as sincere:
But perhaps if I dwell on each threatened mischance
There'll be "Nemo" invoking "*la main de la France.*"

Let them save the remainder from going to pot too,
Let the president's science shew how it ought not to,
Let the Councillors mourn, which is all that they can do,
"Quis temperet a lacrymis, talia fando?"

Chalaco.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 185

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

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GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,

GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.

tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

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At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.

Martin's ANALYTICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.

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27ju-65 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yaal's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,		Tls.	8	p. doz
Port,	" " "	"	8	"
Champagne, in 1	"	"	12	"
Clare, (Barton & Guestier's)				
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,		"	8	"
Medoci	1 "	"	5	"
Cognac Brandy,	1 "	"	10	"
do. do.	1 "	"	6	"
India Pale Ale	4 " casks	"	2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

CHEFOO.

TO LET, for a long or short term, a Bungalow, on the hill overlooking the beach. The extremely healthy nature of the climate coupled with the advantages of good sea-bathing and a picturesque country through which to walk or ride, render this an eligible opportunity for persons desirous of recruiting their health.

For further particulars apply to

COWIE & Co.

15ap 579 Shanghai, 25th Feb., 1865.

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TO Let, a dwelling House pleasantly situated on the Sagaramatre hill, particularly well adopted for invalids, or families intending to spend the summer there.

The House consists of four reception Rooms on the ground floor and four bed rooms upstairs.

Kitchen, good offices, large gardens, all in complete order.

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Shanghai.
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tf 453 Shanghai, 18th June, 1864.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 30TH AUGUST, 1851.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,260,000.

RESERVED FUND, £252,000.

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THE Corporation receive money on Deposit, re-payable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

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They discount Bills and Notes payable in Shanghai, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they make advances upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

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The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Agent

D. McLEAN,
Acting Manager.

tf 775 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in irculars Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock A.M.

tf *Shanghai, 1st Oct.,* 1863.

NOTICE.

報 新 海 上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per annum or half a dollar per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.* u

ENGLISH & CHINESE CALENDAR, AND MAIL CARD FOR 1865.

May be had at this Office.

N.-C. Herald Office, January 18th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. JAMES KENNARD DAVIS will take charge of the business of the Company and is authorized to sign all Policies of Insurance.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

4ma 580 Shanghai, 25th Feb., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. CLIFTON,

MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ALSO,

SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KEANGSE & NANKIN ROADS.

FROM this date the Branch of my Business at Yokohama, Japan, will be conducted by Mr. A. McKECHNIE, who is authorised to sign my name at the above place.

S. CLIFTON.

tf 577 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON AND SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 *and* 46, *Southampton Row, London.*

*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

14jn-66 464

CAUTION!

FOR INDIA

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS.—CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in which Ellwood and another of No. 24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having on the 15th day of November instant, refused the Defendants application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants: We, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by Suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior Infringers.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.

GRANE, SON, AND FESENMEYER,
23, Bedford-row,
Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte-street, Southwark, Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, SOUTHWARK.
Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Son's, or the seller's name in the shield.

10sep-65 502

MORE CURES OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS, BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

EXTRACT of a letter from Mr. C. Ward, stationer, &c., Market-place, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, May 27th, 1863. — "The cures of consumption, asthma, and other diseases of the chest and lungs, are regularly occurring. One person in Liversedge, a village adjoining this town, named James Richardson, who has been an asthmatical man for nearly twenty years, declares that they are worth £1 a box (using his own words). He feels quite a new man through this truly valuable medicine." Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breast and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable; they have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

tf (3) 532 October 29th, 1864.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
TRADE MARK—B & B

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, **FREE OF ALL CHARGE,** upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

t-a-m—6ja-66 565

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY & SONS'

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER & GLASS CLOTH.

INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*

8jy 560 Jan. 7th, 1865.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, RIBBONS, &c., IN TEN MINUTES, By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to FEATHERS, FIBRES, GRASSES, SEAWEED, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, WILLOW SHAVINGS, PAPER, Also for

TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOR ILLUMINATING.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot: 19, Coleman Street, LONDON.

4ju-65 444

TUPPER & Co's

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,
"61a, *Moorgate Street, London;*
"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London house, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61a. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAU E

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1863.

Established 1814.

SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,

SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES. BY APPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*

AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of

THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP, Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS, By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton, London; Published by the Proprietors, THURSTON & Co.

1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums,—entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.

27, HARTLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and
34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S) LONDON:
LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGE

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London W. C.

[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SIN-TUK-KEE, FOOCHOW ROAD.

tf 475 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864

JOHN GAVIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

HANKOW.

tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Yew kan.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

18ju-65 464 June 18th, 1864.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS, BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大 藥 房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 4.861

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

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